

# 1

## Paragraph Writing

A paragraph, on a theme or subject, is a short piece of meaningful composition. It avoids elaborate details of the subjects. A paragraph is a complete unit in itself. It is not split up into different paragraphs. In its brief, precise and to-the-point treatment of the subject, a paragraph has shape, format and a style of its own.

A paragraph like an essay shows your command of vocabulary, grammar and idiomatic expression. It also indicates your degree of knowledge of the theme or subject under discussion. You are supposed to have adequate knowledge and information relevant to the subject. Your choice of vocabulary should be appropriate. You can use textbook vocabulary to express your ideas. You may have come across many more words in magazines, fiction, newspapers, commercials and advertisements. All this fund of vocabulary will surely make your paragraphs interesting as well as original.

### 1. My School

My school is the centre of attraction for me. It is quite famous for its studies and sports. It is situated outside the city. My school has quite a large area. There are about thirty classrooms in it. All the rooms are very airy. There are about three laboratories (عکس) for experiments in various science subjects. My school has a grand library for students and teachers. It also has a well-decorated (اُپنی طرح جائز) office for the headmaster. There is a beautiful park in front of the library. My school has three playgrounds, each one for cricket, football and hockey. Games are played regularly in our school. The compound of the school looks very beautiful with flower-beds (بیرونی گلزاریاں) all around it. Forty teachers work in my school. All of them are efficient (کارکن) and hardworking (کھجور). Our headmaster is a competent (کھجور) man of forty. Our school is very famous (مشہور) for debates (ٹھیکانے). The discipline (نظام و مذہب) of my school is quite good. All the students respect their teachers. The headmaster and teachers are very kind and sympathetic. My school always shows 90 to 100 percent results in the Secondary School Examination. I am proud of my school.

## 6. A River in Flood

It rained heavily (شدید) on the hills and on the plains (میدان). The water of the river Chenab rose up and overflowed (اوپر کیلے) the banks. At about 3 p.m. it entered our city. After four hours, the whole district became a flooded (سالابزدہ) area. In our city, the flood presented (تیز کرنا) a very horrible scene. It destroyed (بھول کر بٹا جن) the normal (چارکرنا) and peaceful life of the city. People were running to their houses. Some persons were going to the safe places in tongas and carriage (کاریاں). The water was flowing like streams (نیابیاں) in streets, on roads and in the compounds (گھر) of the houses. The mud-houses (کچے مکان) collapsed (گرے گئے). Many buildings were damaged (نقصان پہنچا). Household (گھر بانی) articles (اشیاء) such as wood logs (کٹی کے ٹوکرے), pots, boxes, clothes, soaps and oil-barrels (کھنڈے) were floating on water. Roads were blocked. Some people took refuge on tree-tops and the roofs of the houses. Many people were left homeless. The water subsided (بیٹھا) after four days. There was mud (کھنڈ) for a round. Relief agencies (اوادی پارٹیاں) started their work to help the people. Medicines (اویات) supplied to check the spread of diseases. There was a great loss of life, cattle, stores and household articles. It was hoped that life would be normal within a few days.

## 7. A Dream

It was the 15th of March. Next day, I was to be examined (امتحان ہوتا) in English. At night I was studying my book of English. At about 11 p.m. I went to bed. I slept and dreamed (خواب دیکھنا) <sup>that</sup> I was in the examination hall. The paper of English was distributed (تیزی کیا گیا). I was very happy to find that all the questions were those which I had revised the previous night. After reading the paper completely, I began to answer the questions. I did all the questions with entire satisfaction (کھلکھلی). When I had finished the paper, I came out of the hall quite happy and full hopes of success. I was weak in English. I was delighted at this goodluck (خوش تھی). Out of the hall, the noise was so loud that I was aroused (جاگ گیا) from my "sweet world" of examination. The vision disappeared (نیاب ہیا) and I was there on my bed, with my English Book in my hand.

## 8. How to Keep our Town Clean

Islam lays much emphasis upon cleanliness. Being Muslims, we believe that cleanliness is half faith. It is very necessary to keep our town clean. Cleanliness provides healthy (کھنڈنے) pleasant atmosphere (نیما). We can take different steps to keep our town neat and clean.

Awareness (ذہنی) in public at all levels plays an important role to achieve the desired objectives (مطلوبہ مقاصد). First of all, we should try to keep our houses clean and tidy. We should not throw waste of our homes in streets. Polluted environment (گردہاں) causes the spread of diseases like cholera (چلوہا), malaria and typhoid. Heaps of garbage (گندگی کے زیور) should be removed from streets and roads. We should make proper arrangements (نیازیں ایجاد کرنا) to clean the drains (پالیں) of our streets. If we find heaps of filth and pools of stagnant water (کھنکیں) spreading all over the streets, we should report to the Municipality. Sweepers should sweep the streets regularly. Sanitary inspectors should examine the filthy condition of the town. We should not throw banana or melon peels, plastic items and other pollutants on the roads. Now pollution (آلودگی) problem has become very serious and complicated. Trees should be planted to undo the effect of the problem. Students of schools and colleges should participate in these activities (صورتیات). An effective campaign (مہم) should be launched through print media to lay emphasis (زور دینا) upon cleanliness.

## 9. An Industrial Exhibition

Industrial exhibitions (مصنوعی نمائش) are held in big cities of our country. The main industrial products (مصنوعات) of our country are exhibited (نمایش کی جائیں) in industrial exhibitions. We get a chance to learn about the industrial progress of our country through them. Technical experts and scientists can make their suggestions (توجیہ) for the improvement (بہتری) of the quality of the things produced. Last year, I went to see this exhibition with my friends. This exhibition was arranged in Lahore near Fortress Stadium. When we reached the exhibition, it was in full swings. There were many stalls which were packed with people. These stalls included electrical goods, handicrafts, furniture, sports goods, household items, glass-wares and textiles. The stalls of Pakistan Railway, Wapda and PTCL were the centre of attraction (جگہ انتہا). Farmers were taking great interest in the stalls of tractors, threshers, tube-well engines and other agricultural equipments (زرگی الات). They were more interested in buying new tractors manufactured (تیار کیے گئے) in Pakistan. More expensive (مہیجی) things like refrigerators, and air-conditioners were also available on reduced prices. Many people were buying things of daily use on cheap rates (میمت پر). There were also some stalls in which fruits, sweets, cold drinks, ice cream and other eatables were being sold. We also bought some sports goods and returned home happily (خوش خوشی).

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## 10. My Neighbour

A good neighbour is a blessing of God. He gives us a sense of security that nobody else can do in the world. Ahmed Khan is my next-door neighbour. He is about fifty-five, but his health is enviable (قابلِ رنگ). He is a retired headmaster. He is very gentle (خوبی) and his behaviour is very nice (جمیل). He is highly respected (راہشی) by the residents of the locality. He is very pious (نیک) and religious minded (زمین رکھنے والا). He performs Namaz (نماز) regularly (باقاعدگی سے). He helps the deserving (مُتَّقِی) students of our locality. He is good-natured. He gets up (اٹھاتے ہے) early in the morning and goes out for a walk. He takes exercise every day. He is also the author (مصنف) of many books. He is very generous (خوبی) and sympathetic (ہمدردی). He has a small family of two sons and a daughter. They are of good nature (اپنی نظرت والے). All of them are well-educated (علیٰ تعلیم یافتہ). Ahmed Khan is very amiable (محبت کے قابل) and very admirable (قابلِ عزیز). He loves me very much. Sometimes, he gives us very interesting lectures. Thus, I am lucky (مُتَّقِی) enough to have a good neighbour like Ahmed Khan.

## 11. A Meena Bazar

Last Sunday, a meena bazar was held in our school. That was a time of joy and happiness for girls as there was no working day. They wore very glowing and colourful dresses (پسند اداور لیکن بسیار بیرونی). This bazar was arranged by the students and the teachers of the school. The parents of the students were also invited (مدعو کیے گئے). There was great hustle and bustle (رونق) everywhere. Temporary shops and stalls were looking very attractive and charming (لکش). They were exhibiting (نمایش کرنا) their articles in such a manner that the attention (نظر) of the passers-by (گذار) was drawn towards them. Delicious and yummy eatables (لذیذ کھانے کی اشیاء) like 'Pakoras', 'Kababs', sweets and 'Fruit-chat' watered my mouth. Cold drinks and hot 'Samosas' with tasty sauce were in great demand. The teachers of the school arranged the stalls of garments, bangles, rings, hair pins, handkerchiefs and cheap jewellery (ستزیورات). They were selling these things on cheap rates. There was a large number of customers around these stalls. Then a variety show was presented (پیش کیا گیا) which provided a rich entertainment (عمر و تفریح) to spectators (ناظرین). At the end, our principal delivered a speech and thanked visitors. We enjoyed very much and returned home happily (خوشی خوشی).

## 12. A Road Accident

Accidents cause a great loss to human life in different horrible shapes. Yesterday, there occurred (ہوئی) a serious (خیزوں) accident between a cycle and a car near to my school. I was coming out (چھڑا رہا) of the main gate of my school. I saw a cyclist going on a very fast speed (جگہ جگہ). He was carrying two children on the cycle. Suddenly (اپنے اپنے), from the other side of the turn (گولی), a car appeared. The car struck (ٹکرائی) against the cycle near the main gate of my school. The children and the cyclist were thrown (گردھے) in the middle of the road. They were seriously injured (مشدیز خیز). A large crowd of people gathered there in no time (کم تر). The children were rushed (جلدی سے جایا گیا) to the Civil Hospital. The cyclist was a house servant (گھر بولانہ). The father of the children was informed (اطلاع دیجی گئی). A policeman challaned the driver of the car and registered the case.

## 13. Pakistani Women

Women in society (معاشرہ) are as important as men. In fact, both men and women make it possible for society to exist and to make progress. In Pakistan, women are playing an important role (انکریوں) in the development (ننھی) of the country. They are working in different fields of life. In the past, there were limited fields for them. Now they are working as lady doctors, engineers, nurses and health visitors. They are writers, journalists (پڑھکاری), air hostesses and teachers. Women in villages are very hard working. They do their household (گھر) work, share work with men in fields and look after their children. They take care (دیکھ جان لرئے ہے) of their husbands and children. They live in a pitiable condition (بے بیکی حالت میں). Some women earn money by doing light work in factories or industries where things like woollen jerseys, stockings, pencils, medicines, sweets, etc are produced. Some of them pass competitive examinations and hold highly responsible seats in administration i.e., Foreign Services, Police, Customs and Income Tax, etc. Some women are serving in banks and other in offices. Women are also taking an active part in Pakistani politics. In short, we can see them working in almost all spheres of life.

## 14. A Fortune-Teller

All of us are familiar with the fortune-teller. He is found on footpaths. He uses many tricks (کامیابی) to cheat the simpletons (سادہ لوگ). He often uses cards and a parrot. In fact (وہ حقیقت), the parrot is the real fortune-teller. The fortune-teller is a big fraud (کھوپڑا). He cleverly deceives

(دھوکہ دھانے) the simple people. He claims to have knowledge of palmistry (دست شاخی), numerology (علم الاعداد) and necromancy (کالا جاوہ). Majority of his clients (مکان) are villagers. He pretends to be a serious and learned (علم ناصل) person who knows all about the movement (گھٹ) of the stars. He tells people that they will have a job, a wife, a son, a vehicle (گاری), a 5-marla house or a 12 acre farm. They feel satisfied with his fascinating conversation. So they believe in what he says. He pretends (بیان بنا) to know the future of simple folk but he is ignorant (بے خبر) of his own future. He can't discover the hidden (مخفی) treasures (نیز) of the world. So he has to live from hand to mouth.

### 15. Basant

Basant is basically (بیاری طور پر) a festival (تہوار) of Hindus. But now a days, it is celebrated (تیار جاتا ہے) in many countries. Kites are flown on Basant. People of all ages actively participate in it. But young boys, girls and children celebrate it with special zeal (جوش) and devotion (گل). Preparations for basant are begun months in advance. Basant is a famous festival of the people of Lahore. Thousands of rupees are spent on basant every year. They gather at open places in order to hold kite-flying competitions (مقابله). Some parties act as rivals (متنافی). Each party tries to hew (کٹا) the string of the other party. Immense (بہت زیادہ) pleasure is felt in hewing the string of the other. People cry aloud "Bo-kata" throughout the day. Basant has many disadvantages (نقصانات). Thousands of rupees are spent on this useless (کار) activity. Many mishaps (حادثات) occur on Basant. Limbs (بازدارنگی) of many kite-flyers are broken. Some of them are electrocuted (بجلی سے مر جاتا) due to use of metallic strings. Many precious lives are lost in indiscriminate (انحراف مدد) firing on Basant day. We should try to avoid this curse (لخت).

### 16. A Picnic

Away from the dull and drab routine of school work, a picnic is a fresh puff of air in the lap of Nature. It was the month of July. Our class teacher arranged a picnic party at 'Changa Manga'. We decided to have our breakfast, lunch and evening tea there. Our teachers were also with us to guide. We packed our essentials and went to the picnic spot. We reached at the picnic spot at 9.00 a.m. First of all we had our breakfast. After breakfast, one of my friends played two songs on harmonium. We enjoyed these songs very much. Then we decided to visit Changa Manga forests leaving two friends on the spot for cooking and preparing lunch. We roamed (مکھے مکھے) in the beautiful gardens for about two hours. Then we came back to our picnic spot. The lunch was ready. We had our lunch with great delight (خوشی). After this, we

enjoyed ourselves with songs, poems and humorous couplets. The songs were so soothing (تسکین دہنے والا) and the poems were so enchanting (مکمل کرنے والا) that they attracted the attention of everybody around us. This went on for three hours. After this, we took our evening tea. Now it was about 5.00 p.m. We packed our utensils (چیزیں) crockery and other things and set out (چھوڑنے والا) to our homes, talking, laughing and gossiping (تپکھنے والا) all the way.

### 17. A Street Quarrel

This is the age of tension (تension) and anxiety (نیچی بیٹھنے والا). Quarrels are common these days. People start quarrelling over trifles (چھوٹے بھائیں). There is lack of patience (صبر) and tolerance in them. One day, I heard a loud hue and cry (شورخنا) out in the street. At once, I got up and looked out of the door. A shopkeeper and a customer (کاروباری کا کام) were abusing (کھلکھلنا) each other. Soon they came to blows (کھڑکنے والا) and started beating each other black and blue (بھیزیا رہنا). Some neighbouring (جڑی) shopkeepers also joined the fight. They were severely (شدت سے) beating the customer. All of a sudden, one of the shopkeepers drew out his pistol and fired two shots at the customer. The customer got injured (نیچی ہو گیا). All the other persons fled away. The injured person was crying with pain. Soon the police reached at the spot. They registered a case against the culprit (کاروباری کا کام). This quarrel created a stir (حکلکھلیا) in the whole city.

### 18. A Visit to a Historical Place

A visit to a historical place is a happy adventure (مکمل کرنے والا). It gives us a glimpse (کھلکھلنا) into the past. Last Sunday, our class visited the famous tomb of Jahangir. It is situated (لائیا جائے) along the bank of the River Ravi. We entered the tomb through the main gate. There were many grassy plots and shady (لایا جائے) trees. There were channels (بیکری چینیں) in which water was flowing. There were fascinating (مکمل کرنے والا) flower-beds on both sides of these channels. We saw tall cypress trees on both sides of the main path. Many fountains (فوارے) were playing (چل رہے ہیں). They presented a very charming sight. The tomb stands on a platform. On the four corners of the platform, stand four magnificent (لٹکا دیا جائے) minarets. Inside the tomb, is the grave of great Mughal Emperor Jahangir. The tomb has been built with coloured bricks (ایشیں) and marble (مرمر). On the walls of the tomb, there are beautiful coloured designs. We visited each and every part of this superb (لٹکا دیا جائے) piece of art. We offered 'Fateha' at the grave of great Mughal emperor. We were deeply impressed (لکھ لکھ دیا جائے) to see this work of profound art and skill. After spending a wonderful time, we decided to return our homes.

## 19. A Visit to the Zoo

Yesterday, it was cloudy (بادل جمع عکس). I, along with some of my friends, visited the Lahore zoo. As we reached near the main gate, we saw a huge (کوچک) crowd. People were buying tickets. We bought tickets with great difficulty. We entered the zoo and came across a beautiful lake in which ducks were swimming. As we moved, we came to the cage in which flying birds were kept. The birds were chirping (تکلیف). We enjoyed this scene to our fill. In the next enclosure, we saw lions and leopards (لہوڑا), tigers and tigresses (شیرنگاں). After seeing this, we came across a garden in which stags and deer were frisking (تکڑا جانش) about. They looked really smart and beautiful. In one corner of the garden, there was a huge tree on which monkeys and baboons were jumping. Some visitors were throwing food grains towards them. Then we saw a large aquarium (کاربونیٹ) in which large number of aquatic (بائیک) birds were kept. There were fishes of many species (مکھیاں) and colours. By the side of this enclosure, we saw polar-bears who looked sad. The zoo was very vast. We took a complete round of the zoo and relaxed (پسراہ) for sometime under the cool and shady trees. Then we had some snacks and drinks which refreshed us much. It was getting dark. We came out of the zoo tired but happy.

## 20. Allama Iqbal (Our National Poet)

Allama Iqbal was an eminent (مکمل) philosopher (فیلسوف) and a distinguished poet. He was the greatest Muslim thinker of his age. He was born at Sialkot in 1877. He got his early education at Sialkot. He received his Master Degree from Govt. College Lahore. Then he went to Europe for higher studies. After passing Bar-at-Law from England and Ph.D. from Germany, he returned home and started practice as a lawyer (کلکٹر). His restless nature was soon fed up with law practice and he left it. He was much pained to see the misery (بیحالی) of the Muslims. He decided to awake his nation from deep sleep. He wrote poems in praise of Muslim Culture and reminded (یادوگاری) the Muslims of their glorious (شاندار) past. He gave the idea of a separate homeland (وطن) for the Muslims of the Sub-continent (بیرونی). Bang-e-Dara, Bal-i-Jibril, Asrar-e-Khudi, and Pyam-e-Mashriq are his famous books. He inspired the Muslims through his poetry. So they started their struggle for a separate homeland. He could not live long to see his dream changing into reality and breathed his last on 21st April, 1938. He was buried near the main gate of Badshahi Mosque in Lahore. May his soul rest in eternal peace and happiness!

## 21. *The Teacher I like the Best* (My Favourite Teacher)

A teacher is a torch-bearer in the darkness of ignorance. He is like a guiding star for his students. It is natural (نطیجات) to have a strong liking (پسند) for somebody. I pay due respect to all my teachers but Mr. Ahmad is the teacher I like the most. He is a young man of 35 with sound health and sound mind. He is a treasure-house of knowledge (معجزہ), intellect and wisdom (عقل). He has a charming personality. He is a hardworking (جذب) teacher and takes pains for quality teaching. He teaches sincerely and explains till every student is satisfied (مکمل). He keeps the class lively (زیادہ) and does not allow any kind of boredom (مکمل) to descend upon the class. He is a good sportsman. That is why, he is very much interested in games and sports. He has mastery (مہارت) over all subjects but his study of English is so deep and vast that he is held in high esteem (مکمل) by the students and the staff alike. He is very kind to the poor and intelligent (ذین) students. Students love him and like him for his sterling (مکمل) character and qualities of head and heart. He is a good speaker and delivers inspiring and thought-provoking speeches of national days. On the whole, I have not only found my ideal teacher in his personality but a sincere friend and a guide as well.

## 22. *A House on Fire*

Yesterday, as I was returning from the play-ground. On the way, I saw a house on fire. I rushed towards the burning house and saw many people throwing buckets (پانی) of water on the fire. It was a horrible (خوبی) scene. The house was double storied. Some of the inmates (بیکار) were in the rooms on the first floor. The fire was spreading. The inmates (بیکار) of the first floor were crying for help. The neighbours did their best to extinguish (لکھن) the fire but they could not succeed. In the meantime, there came a fire-brigade. One of the officials (لکھن) set a staircase (لکھن) leading to the window of the upper storey. He brought out the inmates and came down the stairs amid (لکھن) flames. The inmates received severe (لکھن) burn injuries (لکھن). They were rushed to the hospital. The fire-brigade brought the fire under control after two-hour long effort. The fire did a great damage to the house; clothes, wooden furniture. Other valuable (لکھن) articles were burnt to ashes (لکھن). But thank God, there was no loss of human life.